



This Day is published,
By Messrs GORDON, CRECH, and ELLIOT, Edinbur. —
Mr CADRELL, London;
In two large volumes octavo, with a Frontispiece, price in boards 14 s.
ELEMENTS
OF THE
THEORY AND PRACTICE
PHYSIC AND SURGERY.
By JOHN AITKEN, M.D.
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons—one of the Surgeons of the
Royal Infirmary—Member of the Royal Medical Society of
Edinburgh—Member of the Society of Antiquaries
of Scotland—Lecturer on the Practice of
Physic, and on Anatomy, Sur-
gery, and Chemistry.

This Work is calculated to exhibit an Elementary View of Medicine, comprehended under the heads of PHYSIC and SURGERY. To the System and Arrangement of the Author, are subjoined those of the most celebrated Writers.—DIS SAUVAGES, LINNÆUS, VOGEL, SAGAR, and COLLEN; a circumstance which necessarily enhances the value and extends the utility of these volumes.

Dr AITKEN, in his Theatre, Surgeons Square, Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 2d day of November next, at 4 o'clock afternoon, will begin his Autumnal Course of ANATOMY, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY.—No attention will be spared to render the whole instructive and practical.

CONDITIONS.	
A First Course,	Two Guineas.
A Second,	One Guinea.
A Third,	One Guinea.

At a General Meeting of the Commissioners of
Supply of the County of DUMBARTON, held at Dumbarton
the 10th Oct. inst. nt.

LORD ELPHINSTONE PRESIDENT.
The Meeting having considered a letter from Mr Alexander 1d, clerk to the Committees of the Counties in Scotland relative to the Distillery, addressed to the Sheriff-clerk of this County; together with the Minutes of the Meeting of said Committees, of the 2d and 8th days of August last, were of opinion, That Stills containing 32 gallons are the smallest that ought to be used, and would be more beneficial to the country; And they appointed Lord Elphinstone, Sir James Colquhoun, the Hon William Elphinstone, and Mr Hay Campbell, together with any others of the Commissioners of Supply and Purveyors of this county who may happen to be at Edinburgh, as a Committee to meet with the Committees from the other counties in Scotland. And they ordered the Collector of the Land-tax to remit Two Guineas to Mr Kidd, toward defraying the expenses already incurred in this business.—Extracted from the minutes.

NEIL CAMPBELL, Clk.

SUGARS AND COFFEE

FOR EXPORTATION.

TO be SOLD by public sale, at Lawton's Coffeehouse, Leith, on
Thursday the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon,
70 Hogsheads Mucovado Sugar,
16 Ditto Clay'd ditto,
65 Bags and 26 Casks Coffee.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh; or William Cundell, Leith; with whom samples of the goods may be seen.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

BY Mutual Consent, the Copartnership betwixt WILLIAM MOFFAT AND CO. Tea and Spirit Dealers in Edinburgh, is dissolved. All persons indebted to the Company are requested to pay William Moffat their accounts, &c. who is fully empowered to grant discharge; and such as have claims on the Company will please give in note thereof to him, who will regularly pay them.

N. B. The business is still carried on in all its branches by WILLIAM MOFFAT, where the Public may depend on finding goods of the very best qualities, and most reasonable terms.
Edinburgh, 4th October 1782.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of CUTHBERT GORDON and COMPANY, late of the Cudbear Manufactory in Leith, or CUTHBERT GORDON late merchant, and of said manufactory, as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity of them, with the trustees for the creditors, are desired to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths thereon, in the hands of Ellis Martin, or John Anderson, merchants in Leith, the trustees, betwixt and the 30th of October current, otherwise they will be cut off from any share of the funds recovered, as a division of them is then to take place.

NOTICE

TO DEALERS IN BLACK CATTLE and HORSES.
Falkland, Oct. 7. 1782.

THE Bailies and Town-Council of the burgh
of FALKLAND, taking into their consideration the many inconveniences and disputes that have always attended the payment and collection of the TOLL PENNY paid for Cattle and Horses brought in the different Fairs held within the said burgh, have thought proper to abolish the payment of said Toll Penny, and, in place thereof, have raised the Custom to TWO PENCE HALFPENNY, being an additional halfpenny more than what was formerly paid for each head of Cattle and Horses brought into said Fairs for sale; and the regulations to take place at Hallow Fair first, and in all Fairs held within the said Burgh thereafter.

Extracted from the Minutes of Council, by
HARRY HOPE, Clerk.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, east from the Hermitage, possessed by the Countess of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-house, Stable, and other conveniences; ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houses and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the south side thereof, presently possessed by Alexander Marr. The premises will be shown at any time by the servants in the house.

The progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Robertson writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

AT LONDON—FOR BORROWSTOUNNESS,
THE FAIR ELLIOT,
JAMES DRUMMOND Master,
Now lying at Hawley's Wharf taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

SALE OF A SLOOP.

TO be SOLD at Sealock, on Saturday the 19th October current, at twelve o'clock noon,
THE GOOD SLOOP CONCORD,
With her Floatboat and Appurtenances, as the now lies at Sealock, about 60 tons burden, well found, with a small draught of water, and is remarkably well calculated for the coasting and canal trade.

Any person inclining to purchase previous to the sale, may apply to Henry Swinton at Sealock, or John Gibson, west end Canal, by Glasgow.

From the London Papers, Sept. 11.

Peterburgh, Sept. 1. From the movements making in this empire, it is thought that the military preparations are intended against the Porte, on account of the revolution in the Crimea. Troops and artillery are filing off towards Kiow, Mohilow, as well as towards the Ukraine, and the governments of Altracan and Afoph. Four regiments have received orders to go from Livonia to the frontiers of Tartary, and the Admiralty have sent 1000 sailors in haste to the Black Sea.

Tripoli, Sept. 5. Commerce begins to increase here every day very rapidly. They are cutting a canal of 500 fathoms length, and are building dwelling-houses and store-houses upon the banks. Among other warehouses which are expected there is one Irish house, called the Adelphi, which trades with several towns of the Levant, and some in Egypt. The Assurance Company of Verpoorten are equipping the first ship for America, whose loading will consist of the productions of the country, such as corn, cloth, &c. They continue to export great quantities of copper for France for the bottoming of their ships.

Berne, Sept. 13. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Russia arrived here on the 7th, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Holftein, with a very large suite, desiring to be kept incog. They stopped at an inn in this town, from which, after dinner, they went to see the ice mountains of Grindewald. On the same day the Duke and Duchess of Russia returned on the 10th from the ice mountains, very much fatigued from the tour they made to the top of those very high mountains. They did not refuse to gratify the great desire the people shewed to see them, and passed some hours at the Redoubt, where the Grand Duchess opened the ball with the Duke of Gloucester. On the 11th these illustrious travellers departed from hence. Every person who had the honour of approaching them, has passed the greatest encomiums on the very great courtesy they shewed to all those who crowded about them.

The next day the Earl of Connaught, (Duke of Gloucester) with his lady and family, in whose praise all the world agree, left this town.

Copenhagen, Sept. 21. The treaty of commerce which has been negotiating some time between our Court and that of Russia, is actually concluded. On this occasion the King has conferred on M. de Schumacher, his resident at Petersburg, the character of Envoy Extraordinary. His Majesty has made a present of a gold snuff-box, garnished with brilliants, to M. de Sacken, Envoy Extraordinary at our Court from the Empress of Russia.

Dunkirk, Oct. 1. We learn from Copenhagen, that the whale and herring fisheries have had the greatest success; that besides a very great quantity of oil, the inhabitants have salted 139,000 barrels of herrings, and dried 3700.

LONDON.

Last night, several of the officers which belonged to his Majesty's ship Ramillies, arrived in town, and were expected to attend the Admiralty this day.

This morning, some dispatches were received from Jamaica, which were brought over in the Lion armed ship, arrived at Crookhaven. They are dated the 20th of August, when every thing remained quiet.

The Spanish squadron at the Havannah does not consist of more than twelve ships of the line; Admiral Rowley has seven at Jamaica, with which force, and its internal defence, there cannot be the smallest apprehensions for that island.

The enemies of Government have propagated an absurd report, that Lord Howe has orders not to engage the combined fleet. The absurdity appears from the vast preparations made for an obdurate battle; and, it may be presumed, that the falsity will shortly be proved, by intelligence of our navy having gloriously triumphed over that of the enemy, and yielded effectual relief to the immortal heroes of the Andalusian rock.

So confident was the Duke de Crillon of taking Gibraltar, in consequence of the grand attack by sea and land, that in the last summons he sent General Elliot to surrender, he warned him, that if his resistance should be obstinate, he could not possibly answer for the impetuosity of his soldiers, whose fury he was afraid he should not be able to restrain, if they were driven to the necessity of storming. The General, however, was inflexible; and Crillon's tone is somewhat lowered since the 13th of September.

The public accounts mention the Spanish gun-boats as engaged on the 13th of September; but the truth is, they did not fire a gun, for they were wind-bound. The floating batteries alone were engaged.

There is nothing more natural than that a defeated enemy should ascribe their disgrace to any thing rather than the superior skill and dexterity of their enemies: Actuated, perhaps, by this natural propensity, or perhaps seeing just grounds for censure, the French and Spaniards, now before Gibraltar, complain that the Duke de Crillon has not shown as much prudence, of late, as at the siege of Fort St Philip. Certain it is, however, that there are pretty loud murmurs at present in the camp of the allies.

The doubt that has arisen in France, relative to the conduct of General Elliot, is not thoroughly understood. War has its rules and laws, as well as the most peaceful societies; one of these laws, it seems, is, that the use of red-hot balls between fleet and fleet shall never be revived. Query, Has General Elliot violated that law? Most certainly not; for as the use of red-hot balls between besieged towns and the batteries of the besiegers is strictly legal, so it matters not whether these batteries are raised on terra firma, or afloat. Those which were destroyed by our red-hot balls were literally batteries, and consequently fit objects for such shot as our guns sent among them; and so perfectly convinced are the military men, in the service of the allies, that it was to be expected the garrison would heat their balls, that the Chevalier d'Arçon, the constructor of the floating batteries, is generally blamed for not having had the precaution to contrive some means for preserving them from being fired by the red-hot balls.

There is something extremely farcical, says a correspondent,

in the idea of the Sovereign of the most abjectly slavish nation in Europe arrogating to himself the merit of being the defender of the liberties of the British and American Colonies. The fact, however, is, that Lewis means to subjugate the people of America to the same yoke of tyranny by which his own subjects wear without complaint, because never having enjoyed, they are incapable of forming the most distant conception of the inestimable blessings of public freedom.

A letter from the Hague has the following article: "Their High Mightinesses seem alarmed at the preparations making in Denmark for war, it being supposed that a rupture will happen between the States and the Danes; and therefore their High Mightinesses have sent orders to their Ambassador at Copenhagen to demand the reason of such vast preparations, and as a bait against what power they intend to employ their forces. A counter letter is daily expected from Copenhagen with an answer to the demand made by the Dutch Ambassador."

It has been some time in contemplation to station a ship at the North lights, on board of which persons convicted of petty offences are to be conveyed, instead of suffering confinement in a gaol, whipping, &c. They are to be turned before the mast, and after remaining long enough in the vessel to learn the duties of a man of war's man, they will be distributed among his Majesty's fleet, having first received the bounty-money offered by royal proclamation.

The motives which prompt mankind to acts of injustice are: some men are fond of superiority, and wish to reach a state of pre-eminence; to do this they will be guilty of every act of degradation they can commit with impunity. Others are attached to sensual pleasures, and to indulge in luxury, and gratify their voluptuous appetites, will wantonly distress the good and virtuous, and deprive them even of the necessities of life. Some men are cursed with the thirst of avarice, and will practise all the arts of fraud and extortion to amass heaps of wealth, which they dare not enjoy themselves, yet refuse to bestow the least part of their treasure towards the relief of the indigent and necessitous. Some there are, who think the slightest provocation a sufficient colour for the most rigid oppression; and, upon that principle, urge their power of resentment to the utmost; but such men ought to learn, that whenever revenge exceeds the degree of the offence offered, the avenger is guilty of the same cruelty and injustice, as if he had received no injury whatever.

It is a fixed rule in the Venetian state not to permit an Ambassador to stay above three years at any Court, lest he should, by degrees, contract a fondness, which might bias him too much in favour of that foreign country, and make him enter into connections with it, which might be detrimental to his own nation. By this means they have in a few years the intelligence, communicated from time to time, by various Ambassadors, to compare together, and to form a judgment therefrom, what measures are the most proper to be pursued in future negotiations.

Account of the loss of the ship Boecia, with the wonderful deliverance of the Captain and his wife.

ABOUT six in the evening in a hard storm, which had continued about six-hours, the ship Boecia, which had stood the attacks of the dreadful hurricane so long, was at last driven on some rocks near the coast of Holland. In order to save themselves, if possible, the men all got into the long boat, and were just ready to put off; but, not having their Captain among them, they called to him to hasten down, because the sea ran so high that it broke over the boat, and endangered her beating to pieces against the side of the stranded vessel. The Captain, in this nice and perilous point of time, recollecting that his wife was sea-sick in the cabin, could not bear the ungenerous thought of endeavouring to save himself without her, and was earnestly endeavouring to bring her along with him. But she, who had heard the men cry out that the boat would sink, under the weight of two persons more, embraced him passionately, and refused to go. She wept, and told him in the most moving manner, that a woman, in such an extremity, would prove a dangerous incumbrance. She implored him not to think of dividing his care, but to employ it all for the preservation of his single life, much dearer to her than her own.

He was gazing, speechless, on her face, in a despair which he found no words to utter, when a billow, breaking over the midship, washed him headlong into the sea, and left her shrieking and alone behind him, in a condition so far less supportable than his, that after a succession of the bitterest outcries, she fell forward in a swoon, and sunk senseless after him.

In the mean time the boat had been driven from the ship by the swell of the sea, and in endeavouring to return to her again, providentially observed their Captain, who was yet faintly swimming, the men discerning him in the sea, took him up quite spent and speechless, in which condition they laid him in the bottom of the boat; and coming along the ship's side one of the sailors looking up saw something like a woman with her arms and clothes entangled in the shrouds.

The woman was the Captain's wife; who, in the moment of her falling forward, had been saved and supported against that part of the rigging;—she was still in a swoon and insensible; but so beloved by the mariners, that they redoubled their efforts to get aboard, that they might have it in their power to save her; and they were so fortunate in their humanity, that they found means to lift her into the boat, where they laid her, dead to all appearance, by her husband, who was in the same condition.

They put off again, and with great difficulty got on shore on one of the islands in the Texel, where the Captain coming to himself, told the men, that they would have done more kindly had they let him perish in the sea, since the life they had forced upon him must for ever be embittered by the memory of her unhappy end, for whose sake only he had thought it worth preserving.—His wife was now recovering, and near enough to hear and answer this noble instance of his tenderness;—they flew, astonished and quite lost in ecstasy, into each other's arms; and it is easier to imagine than describe what they thought, and said on so transporting an occasion.

St James's, October 9.

The following intelligence was this day received from Bafford, dated August 6, 1782.

By accounts from Madras to the 13th of April we have the agreeable news of the safe arrival of his Majesty's ships the Sultan and Magnanime, with all their convoy, on the 31st of March; and that the French fleet had left the Coromandel coast.

Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1782.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant James Hall, commanding his Majesty's cutter Mutin, to Mr Stephens, dated Spithead, October 11, 1782.

PLEASE to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 6th instant, at five A. M. the Galleys bearing S. W. by W. about two leagues, I fell in with and took, after a short chase, the Count de Valentinois, a French lugger, Captain Le Dos, mounting two three-pounders, and eight swivels; thirty-one men. She sailed from Cherburgh the evening before, and had taken nothing.

Peterburgh, Sept. 3. A fresh act of her Imperial Majesty's clemency and benevolence appeared last Tuesday (in commemoration of her illustrious ancestor Peter the Great) by the publication of an ukase, or Imperial edict, wherein all persons indebted to the Crown in a sum not exceeding five hundred roubles are forgiven; all law-suits with the Crown, which have lasted above ten years, are suspended; and prisoners for all inferior crimes released.

Constantinople, Sept. 6. On the evening of the 26th of August, the deposed Grand Vizir was sent into exile to Demotica, near Adrianople: His successor, Jejen Mehemmet, has entered into that important office with great applause, and bids fair to quell the fermentation and discontent of the populace. It now appears that the late confagration has actually demolished about two thirds of the city.

Stockholm, Sept. 10. Last Thursday the ceremony of the baptism of his Royal Highness the Duke of Smalande was performed in the royal chapel of the Court, with all possible splendor; the sponsors being the Kings of Prussia and Denmark, the Empress of Russia, and her most Christian Majesty and the King of Sweden's brothers and sisters. His Royal Highness is named Charles Gustavus.

Berlin, Sept. 14. The King came to this capital on Thursday morning, and the next day reviewed the regiments of artillery belonging to this garrison. His Majesty appeared to be in perfect health and spirits.

War-Office, Oct. 12, 1782.

16th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Luke Home is appointed to be Captain of a company, vice William Barker. Lieutenant John Skinner to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Luke Home. Lieutenant Evan M'Pherson, from 82d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Skinner. Robert Owen, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Patrick Finegan.

33d Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Kenrick Manley to be Lieutenant, vice William St. Leger. Ensign William Lambton, from Lord Fauconberg's regiment, to be Ensign, vice Robert Kenrick Manley.

43d Regiment of foot, Ensign Arthur Maier, from 63d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Scotland.

82d Regiment of foot, Ensign William Schaw, from 43d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Rutherford. Lieutenant James Dunlop to be Captain of a company, vice Coldbrook Nesbitt. Ensign John M'Pherson to be Lieutenant, vice James Dunlop. Ensign Patrick Finegan, from 16th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Evan M'Pherson.

84th Regiment of foot, Reverend William Duncan to be Chaplain, vice Alexander M'Kenzie.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, October 11.

The Lion, from Bristol to Africa, and the Luxford, from ditto to Newfoundland, are taken and carried to L'Orient.

The Isabella Magdalena, Hollt, from Ostend, is arrived at Genoa, after having been taken and condemned in Spain, but was afterwards released.

Yarmouth 8th. This morning arrived in the road, the William, Ramer, from Peterburgh. Last night the truck on Lullborough Sand, beat off her rudder, and was obliged to be towed in by two fishing smacks. She sailed from Elsinore the 14th ult. and left the two armed ships, and forty sail of merchant ships; also two Dutch frigates. Wind N. E.

The Cleopatra, with the ships under her convoy, from Hull, arrived at Elsinore the 26th ult.

The cutter, Will, Buttermire, from Cork to Charlestown, is taken by the James, Washington, and Queen of France, American letters of marque, and sent for L'Orient.

The Charming Mary, Wilton, from London to Liverpool, is taken and carried into France.

The Elisabeth, Brun, from Seudre to Dort, with salt, sprung a leak in a gale of wind the 16th ult. the water gained so fast that the Captain and crew were obliged to abandon her, and were taken up by a vessel from Memel to Rostock. The Elisabeth has since been carried into Normantier by some fishermen belonging to the Illa Dieu.

The Seven Sisters, an Imperial ship, from Hall to Ostend, is lost near Dunkirk, and only two people saved.

The Sultan, of 74 guns, and Magnanime, of 64, with all their convoy, were safe arrived at Madras the 31st of March last.

The Catharine Van Memel, Weller, from Memel to Limerick, was drove on shore near Ostend in attempting to go into that harbour for provisions, and it is feared cannot be got off.

The Morning Star, from Granada to Ostend, is lost near Dunkirk.

A vessel from Peterburgh to Brest, and three other vessels, are lost between Newport and Dunkirk.

Postmouth 10. The Canada and Rotterdam men of war are come into harbour. Admiral Hyde Parker has hoisted his flag on board the Cato, of 50 guns. Last night failed the transports which were left at St Helens, it is said for Ireland. Yesterday arrived a French prize from Martinico, with sugar, coffee, cotton, and Jesuits bark, taken by the Colonne ordnance armed ship.

Liverpool, 8. Captain Whitehead, of the Mentor, arrived here last night, and brings the account that his ship foundered in the gale the Jamaica fleet met with off the Banks of Newfoundland; and that himself, his second mate, and a boy, were all that was saved out of thirty-four people. Captain Whitehead was seven hours in the water, and had no other assistance but a yard and a pole, to keep his head above water. The other two had got hold of the boat's gunnel, and in that situation were providentially discovered by the Sarah, of Lancaster, and taken on board: Said vessel is arrived at Lancaster. A vessel called the Peggy one of the fleet, is gone into Cork. The Betty, Swan, from St Martin's, for this port, one of our missing ships, is put into Corke.

The John and Ann, Cottam, from Antigua to Corke, is arrived at Galway, leaky and damaged.

The William and Elisabeth, from the Leeward Islands, to Liverpool, is put into Cambleton.

The Anne, Legg, from Jamaica, to London, foundered in the gale off Newfoundland.

The Ramillies man of war, one of the convoy to the Jamaica fleet, was burnt, on the 17th ult. after having lost all her masts, bowsprit, head, and rudder, in the gale the day before. All the people saved.

Oct. 9, and 10. Wind E.

From the London Papers, Oct. 12.

L O N D O N.

By the late express from India, there is an authentic advice from Bengal of the 19th of April, which give the most pleasing accounts of the present flourishing state of that Government.

By these we learn, that there is the greatest prospect of an im-

mediate and general peace; but that in the mean time, they abound in every species of resource for carrying on the war; having been able, for some time past, to send monthly to Madras, five lacks of rupees (62,500 l.) besides other requisites. The Maharras, weary of an unsuccessful war, have declared for pacific measures; and the late misunderstanding with the Nizam, and some other of the country powers, are now so happily taken away, that, should Hyder alone prove refractory, they have all engaged to unite with the Company's servants in bringing him to reason. Another favourable circumstance is, that none of them shew the least inclination to see a French interest ever re-established in their country. This favourable state of affairs, so different from the late distracted and threatening prospect of things, is entirely owing to the activity of the present Supreme Council, and that perfect harmony among themselves, which gives them weight and consequence with the native powers. But while those gentlemen have been so attentive to measures of peace and conciliation, they have not neglected the commercial concerns of their employers; their investments being already completed, not only for this year but likewise for the next; a degree of forwardness in that business never known before.

The late news from the East Indies is the most agreeable of any that have been received from that quarter for some time, as it not only confirms the report of our fleet and army being reinforced, and put into a situation to look the enemy in the face, but brings an account also of a jealousy having arisen among the Princes of the country, which is carried to such a pitch, that they have sent ambassadors, unknown to each other, to treat of a peace with our respective commanders; even Hyder Aly is alarmed, and has sent a person to sound Sir Eyre Coote about a truce, which it was expected would not be listened to, till that commander had lowered his tone. The Company's treasury was filling, by several arrears having been paid them; and a continuance of the war is now as much desired there as peace was a twelvemonth ago.

The Island of St Helena, belonging to our East-India Company, which it is suggested the Dutch have formed an expedition against, has a garrison of 800 men, besides its own natural strength to withstand an attack.

The Dutch are in expectation of a fleet from the East Indies, consisting of seven ships from Java, and Sumatra, in the course of the present year.

A report was circulated last night, said to have come by the way of France, that Admiral Pigot had fallen in with, and taken the whole of the rich Spanish galleons, in their way home from La Vera Cruz.

The letters from France by yesterday's mail bring an account, that Admiral Pigot, with 22 sail of the line, and a number of prizes, arrived at New-York the latter end of August.

Yesterday the packet of letters from Jamaica, which was saved out of the Ramillies, was brought to the General Post-Office, and the letters delivered out.

Yesterday letters were received from Paris, dated on Sunday last, which positively assert that the siege of Gibraltar was raised. This intelligence, we flatter ourselves, may be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman of honour and veracity, who saw a letter containing that account, which had been immediately received by a person of distinction at the West end of the town. This event is the more fortunate, as we are well informed, at the same time, Lord Howe's orders were not to fight.—Pub. Adv.

The day on which the siege is said to have been raised, according to report, was the 19th of September.

Since we are acquainted, by letters from France, with the raising of the siege of Gibraltar, we may conclude that the King of Spain will be soon inclined to hearken to reasonable terms of peace; but if we have the accounts of Admiral Pigot's having captured the Vera Cruz homeward-bound fleet confirmed, his Majesty of Spain will think he has paid dearly for entering into a war which has been productive of nothing but loss and disgrace to his arms, for we cannot think the taking of Minorca, a place truly useless to Spain, can compensate for what the Spaniards have suffered since the commencement of hostilities.

It is said that as soon as the official accounts of the raising the siege of Gibraltar arrive, there is to be an universal illumination in honour of General Elliot and his brave garrison.

To shew the regard the French have for their friends of Spain, a French officer from the camp at St Roch writes, "that the first thing he observed on looking out of his tent, the morning of the 14th, was four ship loads of Spaniards flying in the air."

By letters received yesterday from France we learn, that the Magnificent, a 74 gun ship, belonging to Vaudreuil's fleet, was lost going into Boston. These letters further add, that the combined fleet under Don Cordova remained at anchor in Algiers bay, the 25th ult. with a determination to dispute the relief of the garrison with Lord Howe. They keep several frigates cruising, to apprise them of the approach of the British fleet.

It is some satisfaction to reflect, that with the late bad news from New York there came information of the activity and success of his Majesty's cruizers, which had scoured the seas of French and American privateers: A large ship from Boston to L'Orient, had been sunk; two others, with stores and bale goods, taken; and a fleet of four ships, with Philadelphia tobacco for Morlaix, chased, and expected to be captured when the accounts came away.

Lord Shelburne will have but a very indifferent set of advocates in the House of Commons to oppose to the formidable list of gentlemen in the opposition, as it cannot be supposed any of Lord North's friends will take part with their open and declared enemy. Mr Pitt and the Lord Advocate will therefore have the management of the business in their hands, and there is very little doubt but they will have sufficient employment.

Thursday morning the statue or monument in Guildhall, of the late Earl of Chatham, of revered memory, was opened to public view, before a numerous crowd of spectators, who echoed the praise of the ingenious artist, Mr Bacon. It is raised upon a sarcophagus of Sienna marble, supported by a circular pedestal, the frieze whereof records the virtues and actions of the deceased, finished with a medallion of the cap of liberty, which is suspended, (as it were) below by a wreath of laurels. Surely the preservation of the actions of great and deserving men, is of peculiar importance to a state, in that it gives vigour to emulation, and rouses the love of deserving fame—a passion which will ever occupy the human breast, and is a grand cause of the many real glories which have been achieved in the records of heroic patriotism. But Lord Chatham had a nobler incitement still—his was the pure and untainted zeal for the

public good, which actuated his conduct, in preference to all the pageantry of office, or the huzzas of multitudes.—His was the principle that moved his heart!—The sum of 2000l. is already paid to Mr Bacon, and 1000l. still remains to be paid by the Chamber of London; and, though a very liberal price, yet those who, with candour, criticize the performance, do not think it beyond the just value.

The following correspondence took place before Washington received from the British Commissioners the offer of unconditional independence: Extract of a letter from Major-General Greene to his Excellency the President of Congress, dated Head Quarters, near Bacon's Bridge, South Carolina, May 21, 1781.

"SIR, I have the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's perusal, a copy of a resolution of the British House of Commons, together with his Britannic Majesty's answer, which was delivered to me last night from Lieutenant-General Leslie, by Major Skelly, his aid-de-camp, accompanied with a verbal message to this effect, 'That as this change of measures seemed to lead directly to a peace, he would consent to a cessation of hostilities on his part, provided that we should do the same on ours, until he should receive further orders from New-York, or from the Court of Great Britain.'—Major Skelly adds, that Sir Henry Clinton had failed for England; that Sir Guy Carleton was arrived at New York, with the appointment of Commander in Chief; and that his Secretary was probably at present with Congress. As the proposal of a cessation of hostilities was not made to me in form, I did not think proper to return a written answer; but if it even had been made according to the most scrupulous form, I should not have thought it proper to consent to any thing of that nature, without the orders of Congress. I have the honour, &c.

NAT. GREENE."

Extract of another letter from the same to the same, dated from the same place, May 31.

"SIR, I had the honour to write to your Excellency the 21st inst. on the subject of a verbal message from Lieutenant-General Leslie, proposing a cessation of hostilities in this country. As I was not authorized to accede to any such proposal, I informed him, that I must wait the orders of Congress, before I could with propriety give him a definitive answer. That your Excellency may the better understand the nature of the proposal, and what are the circumstances on which it is founded, I take the liberty to inclose the General's letter, with my answer."

"SIR, Head Quarters, Charlestown, May 23, 1781.

"Captain Skelly having communicated to me the questions which you did him the honour to ask, relative to the papers which I had submitted to your consideration, and the official authority that I had to propose a cessation of hostilities, and the grounds I had for believing that a treaty was actually on foot, for the purpose of putting an end to the war: In answer to your questions, I have to inform you, that these papers were transmitted to me by his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, together with a letter from the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, then one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, referring me to them generally for instructions to direct my conduct on this subject. My suppositions, relative to the actual existence of a negotiation, are founded not only on the weight of their authority, but also on the clear and positive terms in which they express the sentiments of the King and House of Commons. I every moment expect more ample instructions from our present Commander in Chief, Sir Guy Carleton, whose appointment, and arrival in America, have not yet been officially notified to me.

"Thus, Sir, I have plainly explained to you the manner and the circumstances; under which these papers came to my hands; and as I cannot doubt, after all the current reports, and the receipt of these documents, but a suspension of hostilities has by this time taken place in the northern colonies; and believing that a negotiation is actually on foot for putting an end to the war, I think it due to humanity, to the well-being of this country, and to the sentiments of the legislative power of Great Britain, to propose that a similar suspension should take place here. With these motives, I renew the proposal; and, with your consent, shall send Commissioners to settle the terms, and to secure the civil and military interests of both parties, in their present state and condition; assuring you, at the same time, that I shall give you the earliest notice of the instructions that I may receive on this subject from New York. I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER LESLIE."

His Excellency Major General Greene.

"SIR, Head Quarters, May 25. I received the letter, which you did me the honour to write me on the 23d. In answer, I can only say, that I have received no orders from Congress on that subject; but, if there is actually on foot a negotiation for terminating the war, or if a suspension of hostilities has taken place in the north, I shall undoubtedly receive orders in a few days. Till then, I cannot think myself at liberty to consent to a cessation of hostilities. I have the honour, &c.

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Leslie.

By the United States, assembled in Congress, June 28, 1782. "On the report from the Committee, composed of Messrs. Duane, Izard, and Madison, to whom was referred the letter of Major General Greene, of the 21st of May.—Resolved, 'That the Secretary at War do inform Major General Greene, that the United States, assembled in Congress, approve his conduct, in rejecting the overtures for a cessation of hostilities, which had been made to him by Lieutenant General Leslie, Commander of the British troops at Charlestown; and that he do assure him, that Congress will make every effort to put him in a condition that may enable him effectually to oppose the enemy. (Signed by order)

CHARLES THOMPSON."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 12.

Bank Stock shut.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 72 a	Ditto 1751, —
1/2 ex div.	India Stock, 130 1/2 a 1/2
3 per cent. con. 57 1/2 a 58.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. red. shut, 57 1/2 a 58	India Bonds, par a 1 prem
div.	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.
3 per cent. 1776, —	Navy Bills, 11 disc.
Long Ann. 1772.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 14 s.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 1/2 a 13-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 59 1/2 a 60
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,

Oct. 11. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, October 12.

"Last Monday, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were pleased to send orders to the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, to send three months provisions for the men of war now lying in the Downs: It is, therefore, supposed they are to go shortly on a cruise to watch the intentions of the Dutch.

"An express is said to have arrived on Tuesday, between seven and eight in the evening, with intelligence from France, that part, if not the whole of the fleet, lately fitted out at Brest, were to sail for Cadiz as the next day, in order to reinforce the combined fleet, should there be any necessity. But we must suppose the above is false, if the following report deserves our credit, which was circulated this day at Lloyd's, by a gentleman who said that he had seen the transcript of a letter which the Duke of Richmond had received from France, wherein it mentioned, that an express had absolutely been sent from the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, desiring that the siege of Gibraltar might be immediately raised; and further, that positive orders had been sent to the combined fleet not to engage ours, but to avoid it by every possible means consistent with the honour of their united flags.

By some very authentic information we have received private intelligence, that Lord Howe will sail, as soon as ever the fleet of Gibraltar will permit him, with his whole fleet to the West Indies; and the French and Spaniards, having received private intimation of this, are not inclined to hazard a general engagement of their fleets, when all the naval force they can possibly collect together will be required to protect those islands they have taken from us, and those of which they were already in possession.

It is said, that the real intention of the Danes and Swedes in equipping each of them a fleet of combination, is to protect the ships which are laden with naval articles for our consumption. For the Dutch have lately captured several under the pretence of their being laden with such stores as the law of nations makes forfeitable.

By some dispatches which have lately come from the East Indies, intelligence is said to have been brought of a peace being concluded between us and the Maharrats.

Lord Shelburne is said to have occasioned the prorogation of Parliament for the purpose of trying the strength of his parliamentary interest, before he dare meet that opposition which he may expect to his measures, should Mr Fox and his adherents refuse to take a part in the measures which are now concerning in the cabinet.

The friends of America seem to think the prorogation indicates nothing friendly to their interest. They say, that the premier has been tampering with their credulity, which is the reason he defers the scrutiny of parliament until he has gained over those to his interest, whose powers, popularity, and eloquence he has to fear.

It is said, that Mr Burke has positively refused to resume his late place in office, which is one particular obstacle to Mr Fox resuming the secretaryship.

This day Colonel Barre arrived in town from his excursion to Margate.—He has recovered, in a great measure, the sight of that eye which was said to have rendered him totally blind.

On Monday last, was married at Bathgate, Captain William Shillinglaw, of the 104th regiment, to Miss Durham, eldest daughter of Robert Durham, Esq; of Boghead.

Mrs Margaret Lidderdale, sister of the late John Lidderdale, Esq; of Castlemilk, died at Ormiston yesterday, the 15th instant.

On Monday last, the University of St Andrews conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Reverend Mr John Main, minister of Newton, in testimony of their respect for his amiable character as a clergyman, and his eminent talents as a preacher.

We are particularly happy to have had it in our power to anticipate so material a piece of intelligence as the return of Dr Franklin to America; and that a peace was nearly concluded between America and Great Britain, especially as it now gains considerable credit, and has not appeared in the London papers within a fortnight after we had the pleasure of presenting it to our readers.

At the Michaelmas Head Court of the county of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Graham's bill for the better ordering of the militia in Scotland was taken under consideration, and referred to a committee, who are to report their opinion at a future period. The Sketch of a Bill for the better ordering the Fencible Men in Scotland, framed by some noblemen and gentlemen at Edinburgh, (with observations tending to explain the principles thereof) and for raising 25,000 men for the defence of Scotland, was afterwards agitated at the meeting, when they unanimously disapproved of the plan, as highly improper and inexpedient. They next took under consideration the resolutions of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Caithness, regarding nominal and fictitious qualifications, together with resolutions thereon by a meeting of real freeholders and proprietors held at Edinburgh, when they unanimously declared their disapprobation of nominal and fictitious votes in general. The meeting then resumed the consideration of the militia laws, and were of opinion that they should undergo an alteration.

The opening the ports in Scotland for the importation of oats, barley, and peas, on account of the bad harvest, seems to be absolutely necessary, without waiting the time specified by statute. The example set by the Sheriff-depute of Mid Lothian (with the consent of those empowered by law to judge of the necessity of the case) will, it is hoped, be followed at the other principal ports of the kingdom without delay, while the Baltic is yet navigable.—By the latest accounts from Pomerania, Livonia, and Germany, the harvest has been plentiful; cargoes of grain may therefore be purchased reasonably at Danzig, and other ports of the Baltic, and from Hamburg, &c. but this must be done without delay, before the ice sets in, otherwise no relief can be obtained from thence till the spring, which would prove too late to relieve the necessities of the industrious poor this winter.

We are happy to find that many gentlemen of fortune, as well as the magistrates of this place, have it already in contemplation to import grain, and keep down the price of meal as much as possible, which, it is hoped, will have a good effect.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Oct. 14.

"The Mary, Captain Robert Hunter, from Jamaica, is just now arrived. She parted with the fleet in the gale off Newfoundland, but has received no damage. She brings the melancholy accounts that the Minerva, Capt. Holmes, foundered in the gale, and only one man was saved."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 10.

"A letter from Ballinacree, dated the 5th inst. mentions, that one of Colonel Trench's Captains began to beat up in Galway, a few days since, to enlist recruits for his fencible regiment; but a large body of the inhabitants instantly assembled, silenced his drum, tore down the advertisement that had been posted up, and commanded the printer of the Galway paper, at the peril of their utmost displeasure, not to insert any proposals for encouraging persons to enlist. This letter adds, that the same opposition to the detested business had taken place at Enniscorthy and Loughrea, and will most likely be experienced through every part of Connaught, where recruits for the fencible regiments shall be attempted to be levied."

"A special messenger was dispatched lately to Galway, with orders that all the Government ammunition deposited there should be privately removed by night. This has accordingly been done, conveyed to town, and safely lodged in the Castle stores. This affair affords much matter for public speculation; while it seems to convey a reflection of distrust, which it is anxiously to be hoped will be productive of no unhappy jealousy towards the present Administration."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 16. 1782.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Set by the Honorable the MAGISTRATES for the CITY of EDINBURGH, and 14 shillings thereof, to take place on Monday the 21st October 1782, and to be in force until a new assize is appointed.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

Lib. oz. dr.

The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh 12 9 4
Ditto household is to weigh 12 10 10

The twopenny loaf wheaten is to weigh 12 9 4
Ditto household is to weigh 12 10 10

The threepenny loaf wheaten is to weigh 12 9 4
Ditto household is to weigh 12 10 10

The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh 12 9 4
Ditto household is to weigh 12 10 10

Loaves and bricks sold at ten to weigh each loaf { wheaten 0 7 13
pence per dozen, { or brick, { household 0 10 4

Ditto sold at five pence per dozen, each loaf { wheaten 0 3 14
dozen, { or brick, { household 0 5 24

STERLING.

lib. oz. dr.

The Peck Loaf is 17 6 0 to be sold the { Wheaten for 2 6
to weigh { Household for 1 10

Half Peck Loaf 8 11 0 and to be sold { Wheaten for 1 3
to weigh { Household for 0 11

Quarter Loaf 4 5 8 and to be sold { Wheaten for 0 7
to weigh { Household for 0 5 24

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ABOLITION OF PROPERTY.

THE Tinkers, Poachers, and Principal Beggars of the shires of L — k and R — w, having this day met in the Rope House, G — w, took into their most serious consideration the present alarming state of Property in Scotland.—They were unanimously of opinion, that great fortunes are great grievances, not only to the public, but also to the proprietors.—That the temporal and earthly happiness of mankind, instead of being injured, was very often destroyed by riches; and, which is of infinitely greater consequence, that their future and eternal welfare was thereby most dreadfully endangered. An awful consideration! Ye rich, read, and tremble! I say unto you, that it is more easy for a cable to pass through the eye of a needle, than it is for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven.—That as all men are, by nature, equal, they should also be so with regard to fortune.—That the whole property of Scotland should be thrown into one mass, from whence each individual should be provided with a yearly income of ten pounds; a house of one storey, a garden, and a field of five acres; the rest of the country to be common to all, for the chase, and other healthful sports.—That, in order to effect this desirable purpose, affections of our brethren should be immediately forgotten, in all the different shires, who, meeting together at a time and place to be afterwards agreed upon, should forthwith proceed to subdivide all such estates as exceeded the above amount, and to destroy, and thoroughly raze, all cities, towns, and villages.—That as after providing every individual in the manner now proposed, a most enormous surplus would remain; that therefore a Committee should be elected for the management of this surplus. We hope that our brethren will excuse us for now presuming to offer to their consideration what should, in our opinion, be the conduct of this very respectable Committee, with regard to a trust so high and so important.—Our opinion briefly is, that the whole surplus should be deposited in a public bank, to be employed, in time of war, against our enemies, and, in time of peace, to be lent out to other nations more foolish than ourselves.—We are humbly of opinion, that, by steadily adhering to this simple plan, we will not only speedily terminate the present war, but that, as individuals, we will be happy, healthy, and contented; and that, as a nation, we will soon become the most powerful and most opulent upon the face of the earth.—The Meeting could not avoid mentioning, and at the same time expressing their hearty approbation of that genuine good sense, and liberality of sentiment, which so eminently distinguish those two proposals, the abolition of patronage, and the enlargement of our internal defence.—The first has, indeed, a most laudable tendency, that of humbling the rich, the powerful, and the haughty.—This evil, like other bad causes, is not without its advocates. In its defence, it is said, that, were it abolished, this measure, instead of extinguishing the flames of discord and dissension in parishes, would have just the contrary effect, by adding new fuel to both. This we readily admit; but also maintain, that it is the strongest argument in its favour; for who will deny, that tumult and confusion always attend liberty? A free country is like the vast, the raging ocean; while one that is enslaved resembles a stagnant, noisome, green-mantled pool.

But, lastly, as to an internal defence, not subject to the slavery of military discipline and laws; we look upon this with the most enthusiastic admiration, as it will put arms into the hands of persons who, though at present occupied with other concerns, will then have time and opportunity to think of public matters, and will then also be both able and willing to bring about the glorious scheme which we have just proposed, or others of a similar tendency; and for these purposes, they will have full leisure, as we are confident that little of their time will be taken up with repelling invasions.

Besides, it appears probable, that the war is now drawing to an end; a period most sagaciously fixed upon as the most proper for putting arms into our hands: For when peace is made, we may reasonably expect, that our countrymen at home will be joined by the disbanded soldiers; a set of men most likely to enter into all our views of improvement in church and state, which God of his infinite mercy grant may be crowned with success! We hope for the prayers of such ministers as have had the good sense and propriety to make patronage a pulpit-subject.

Signed in presence of, and by order of the Meeting, this 27th September 1782.

TUBAL CLOUTCONSCIENCE,

Prefts and Chaplain.

Those who wish to correspond with us upon this important subject, will be pleased to direct to the Rev. Mr TUBAL CLOUTCONSCIENCE, Chaplain to the Associated Tinkers, Poachers, and Principal Beggars, of the shires of L — k and R — w, at the sign of the brass pot and golden bible, G — w.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 15. Rachel, Cruickshanks, from Queen's Ferry, in ball.

16. Janet, Logan, from Bremen, with beans.

And four coasters from Allow, with coals.

SAILLED.

15. Diligence, Shaw, for London, with good.

Two Sisters, Pederson, for Easterezer, in ball.

16. Mally, Brodie, for Peterhead, with goods.

Nelly, Tallch, for Glasgow, with coals.

Mercury, Barr, for Berwick, in ball.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the breaking up of the Camp near Dunbar.

DEAR Tom! let me tell you a story that's true;
I have been at the Camp, seen the Duke of B———h.

Such cleanliness and neatness was there to be seen;
Would not only please you, but might Prince Eugene.

Each man in his station behav'd himself well,
And all were as happy as Jockey and Nell.

By consent of the guards, I view'd all the Camp,
And found nothing wrong, but the ground somewhat damp;

But that, you will say, was no fault of mine,
For the rain was sent on us by powers divine.

But to switch off the wet stuff, O, dear! what a fuss;
Not a soldier had time his fair one to buss:

As a lover of women, 'twou'd not do in this place;
For wet things, and cold things, are seldom in case,—

Unless 'tis for dinner; for now, let me tell ye,
There was no want of cold meat, right fit for the belly;

Nor any one else, I am sure, could procure,
Of delicious good morsels, than Bayle, I am sure.

I went to his tent, but soon was alarm'd
With the noise of the drums, then with music much charm'd.

Believe me 'twas good, not a man out of tune—
O! yes, I'd forgot, one who play'd a bassoon;

But being corrected, the whole was set right;
'Twou'd please you to hear them from morning till night.

If Orpheus himself had really been there,
What I've said on this subject he'd to you declare.

But what was the worst, all Dunbar was in mourning;
For orders were given to march the next morning:

Old wives for gin owing, and gingerbread craving,
And girls for their sweethearts distracted and raving.

Some promis'd they'd pay when they came back again;
And some told the girls, they were all married men.

But soldiers, who always are men of renown,
A wife or a mistress can get in each town.

The tents they were struck, and they all set a marching,
And jumping about, just like pease that were parching.

Her name fell came first, who are ne'er known to fear,
And his Grace (the Lord bless him) he brought up the rear.

The town where they quarter for muskets was fam'd;
And they met at a house that Pinkie is nam'd:

Of eating and drinking they there have their fill,
But ne'er take a morsel with poor honest WILL,—

TABERNARIA.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness.

- Sept. 30. Betty of and from Liverpool, Wilton, for Dantzick.
Peggy of Sunderland, Swan, from Witcheaven, for Hull.
- Oct. 1. Royal Charlotte, Captain Air, for Leith.
3. Fortune of and for Inverkeithing, Nisbet, from Esdale.
Farmer of and for Perth, Young, for ditto.
- Rachel of Stromness, Cruickshanks, from Oban, for Leith.
- Fortune of Thurso, Innis,
Swift of and from Leith, Harland, } All for the Herring
Robert and Marjory of and from } Fishery.
Stromness, Houston,
- Remain in said Harbour, October's.
- All the westward bound ships, as per last list.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 9. Jean, M'Millan, from Mull, with kelp.
Fly, Porter, from Liverpool, with goods.
- John and Mary, M'Farlane, from Kircudbright, with meal.
- Elizabeth, Blair, from Belfast, with goods.
- Neptune, M'Ilvair, from Irvine, with coals.
10. Peggy, Lamont, from the Highlands, with kelp.
11. New Packet, Evans, from Conway, with timber.
12. Race Horse, Morris, from Cork, with goods.
- Janie, Ferguson, from Stornaway, with ditto.
14. Mary, Hunter, from Jamaica, with sugar, rum, &c.
- SAILLED.
7. Mary, Martin, for Irvine, with tar.
8. Greenock, M'Kinlay, for Dublin, with goods.
- Isabella, Brown, for Antigua, with ditto.
12. Flora, Connell, for Dundalk, with ditto.
- Sligo, M'Iver, for Sligo, with ditto.
- Neptune, M'Ilvair, for Lairn, with ditto.

PARTNER
IN A BREWERY AND DISTILLERY.

WANTED immediately, or at Martinmas next, a Person who thoroughly understands the art of BREWING and DISTILLING, to act as Manager or Partner of a well-established business in this city.

None need apply but such as can be well recommended; and, if possessed of some capital, so much the better.—Inquire at the Publisher.

If no proper person offers soon, the Brewery and Distillery will be LET, as also two excellent Dwelling-Houses, on the east side of the entry to Heriot's Bridge.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

For the Parish of Kilmarnock.

IT is required he should be qualified to teach Latin, English, Arithmetic, Writing, and Church Music.—The Schoolmaster has 200l. Scots of salary, with a free house; and, as Session Clerk, has 40 marks Scots; and 10 shillings Sterling, at the dispensing of the Sacrament, besides emoluments of office, and fees of School.—Candidates are desired to lodge with Mr. Beat, minister of Kilmarnock, certificates of their abilities and moral character, betwixt and the first day of November next, on which day there is to be a meeting of the Heritors to make choice of the Schoolmaster.

Not to be repeated.

A MARE FOR SALE.

At DUMFREES STABLES, Canongate Head, Edinburgh,
THERE is to be SOLD, a very Handsome BLOOD MARE, five years old, fit for the field or road.

NORWAY TAR,

JUST now arrived, a Cargo of the very best quality, fit for smearing sheep.
Apply to Andrew Hunter merchant in Leith.

COTTON YARN.

JOHN NEALL and SON, Edinburgh, can now supply the manufacturers with all sorts of COTTON YARNS, of the best qualities, spun on the engines by the first makers, and at the same prices it is sold for in Lancashire.

A large stock is kept on hand; and orders to any extent can be regularly executed, from nine hiers to six spindles in the pound.

S I R,

As candour and impartiality, which make a paper respected by the Public, are peculiarly the characteristic of your paper in the general, you have evidenced a particular regard to these, in your inserting in your Mercury of September 25th and 30th, my very long letter, of date August 23d, on patronage and popular election (the longest which has appeared in your paper for some years) in answer to G. C.'s second letter, which appeared in the Mercury of August 12th. Thus indulged, I presume to send you another letter on the same subject, which was wrote immediately after my former, but waited till you should find room for inserting the first.

In my last, I attempted to show, that popular election obtained universally in the Apostolic age. I am now to attempt a proof, that it obtained commonly, for a long time after. G. C. in his second letter, asserts, with great confidence, "That it is plain to any person who ever read ecclesiastical history, that such a practice never subsisted in the Church of Christ." I shall oppose to his *ipse dixit*, the authority of no less a man than Dr Lowth, who says, "that the people had votes in the choice of Bishops, all must grant. And it can be only Ignorance, and Folly that pleads the contrary." [Lowth on Church Power.] His testimony, while against his own Episcopal principles, is worth many. As G. C. seems fond of Prelacy, I shall give him the testimony of another Episcopal Divine. Dr Wall is forced to confess, "That it is a piece of history, which cannot fairly be denied, that amongst the primitive Christians, the people used to have their suffrage in the choice of church officers; and that this is the most regular way: That it continued many years; and those Christians who have gone about to mend this way, have made it worse." [Dr Wall's Hist. Inf. Bap. Vol. II. p. 334.]

I might justly rest this matter on these unexceptionable testimonies, as G. C. has offered no proof from history, that the primitive Bishops had the exclusive power of election; nor any argument from Scripture or antiquity for lay-patronage. But I shall, for the satisfaction of the Public, produce a number of authentic vouchers, which will incontrovertibly prove, that it was the opinion of the FATHERS of the primitive Church, that the people had a right to chuse their own pastors; or, at the least, that they ought to have a vote in the choice of them; and also, that the people did actually exercise this right, and make the choice, for many hundreds of years after Christ. Several of the testimonies to be produced, and all these of them that are of most importance, I have taken from the original sources; the FATHERS, as they are to be seen in one of our College libraries; and these I shall mark with an asterisk. The rest of them I have copied from eminent authors of sufficient credit. Ignatius says, ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΙΣΙΝ ΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΑΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΤΗ ΘΕΩ ΧΡΕΩΣΤΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟ ΚΛΕΙΝΟΝ. i. e. "It becomes you, as the Church of God, to chuse a Bishop." [Ignat. in Epist. ad Philad.] Clemens Romanus, a cotemporary of the Apostles, says, They appointed Bishops ΟΥ ΕΥΘΥΝΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΝΟΝ. i. e. "With the approbation (or consent) of the whole Church." [Epist. ad Corinth. cap. 44.] But I especially appeal to the testimony of Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, who lived in the third century. He says * of Cornelius, the successor of Fabianus, Bishop of Rome, "De Dei iudicio, et cleri ac plebis suffragio, ordinatus." i. e. He was ordained in consequence of the divine approbation, and the suffrage of both clergy and laity. [Cyp. Epist. 67.] Again, he says, "Deus instruit ordinationes sacerdotales, non nisi sub populi assensu consentientia, fieri oportet." i. e. God appoints that the ordination of ministers should not take place, but with the knowledge and consent of the people; or, more literally, the knowledge of the people consenting. For *assensu* often signifies to be an advocate for. Ainsw.—But, he is much more plain and positive upon the point a little before. He dissuades the people from joining with the lapsed Bishops, shews that they ought to chuse others in place of these, and gives this reason for it: "Quando ipsa (i. e. plebs) MAXIME habere potestatem, vel eligendi dignos sacerdotes, vel indignos recusandi. Quod et ipsum videmus de divina auctoritate descendere, ut sacerdos plebe prefente, sub omnium oculis deligatur, et dignus atque idoneus, publico iudicio ac testimonio, comprobetur." i. e. To the people chiefly belongs the power of chusing worthy ministers, or of rejecting the unworthy, &c. He afterwards proves that this right belongs to the people, from Acts i. and Acts vi. and other passages of Scripture. We have all the above, and much more to the same purpose, in his 68th Epistle, which is directed to the Clergy and Common People in Spain; or as in the title, "Ad Clerum et Plebes in Hispania." I shall only quote one other testimony from him. It relates to the above-mentioned Cornelius, bishop of Rome, of whom he says in another epistle, "Factus est Episcopus, de Dei et Christi ejus iudicio, de clericorum pene omnium testimonio, de plebis quoque tunc affuit suffragio." i. e. He was made bishop by the approbation (or sentence) of God and of his Christ, by the testimony of almost all the clergy, and by the suffrage (or vote) of the people then present. [Epist. 52.]

The next authority that I shall produce is, that of Augustine, who lived in the end of the fourth, and beginning of the fifth century, after Christianity had for a considerable time been the established religion in the Roman Empire. * In his lifetime, he nominated his successor, Erasmus; and, having convened the people, they, in a very solemn manner, elected him, in Augustine's presence. The whole formalities attending this election are mentioned in Augustine's CXth Epistle, which is well worth the perusal of the curious. The next authority is that of Leo I. Bishop of Rome, called Leo the Great. * In his 89th Epistle, wrote upon the occasion of the usurpations of Hilaris, by whose means some ordinations had been carried on in an irregular and tumultuous manner, and even by a military force, he says, "Teatur subscriptio Clericorum, Honoratorum testimonium, ac Ordinis consensus et plebis; qui presertim est omnibus, ab omnibus eligatur." (i. e.) Let the subscription of the Clergy, the testimony of the Honourable, [i. e. of the Nobility and Gentry,] and the consent of the Aldermen and common people, be retained; let him who is to be over all, be chosen by all. I have rendered *Ordo*, Aldermen; though, perhaps, it may signify, Citizens or Burgeses; but I prefer the sense given. Leo flourished in the 5th century. I shall next produce some authorities of a more public nature. * The Apostolic Constitutions decree, "that he who is to be or-

dained a Bishop, must be chosen as the most worthy, by all the people." [Const. Apost. lib. 8. cap. 2.] * The Canons of the Apostles (as they are called) depose such Bishops as are chosen [or introduced] by the civil magistrate. [Canon. Apost. 29. & 31. in Photio.] In them we have more to the same purpose. [Vid. Canon. 37. vel secundum aliam edit. 35.] * The famous Council of Nice, in the year 325, in a Synodical Epistle to the Church of Alexandria, Lybia, &c. ordains as follows: "Si quis forte ecclesie presul obdormierit, ius esto paulo ante receptis, succedere in locum demortui, si modo et meriti videbuntur & populi elegerit." (i. e.) In case of the death of a prelate, it shall be allowable to one of those who have been formerly admitted into orders, to succeed in the room of the deceased; but only if he appear worthy, and be chosen by the people. [Apud Theodoretum, lib. 1. cap. 9.] I have before me canons of the Councils of Carthage, of the Council of Constantinople 381 and 382, of the Council of Paris 552, or, as some say, 559, to the same purpose. I have also before me excerpts from the writings of Ambrose, Chrysostom, Gregory Nazianzen, Theodoret, Socrates, Sulpitius Severus, Eusebius, Evagrius, Sozomen, and Athanasius, (some of which I have traced in the original sources,) all full to the point. They all agree, that it was the judgement and practice of the Church in their days, that the people should have a vote in the choice of their pastors. But it would be too tedious to insert all these in a News-paper. It is, indeed, evident, that the clergy had a great influence on these elections, and that some of them were attended with riot and confusion: But in all, the people's right is, less or more, apparent. This practice continued pretty generally for eight centuries; nor was it wholly abolished so far down as the 13th. I leave it now to the impartial public to give sentence in this controversy. After giving you so much trouble, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your most humble, and Most obedient servant, PHILANTHROPOS.

Aberdeen-shire, }
October 3. 1782. }

N. B. All the testimonies marked with an asterisk at the beginning of them, were, by the writer of this letter, extracted with the utmost fidelity, from the Fathers in the library of the Marischall College, Aberdeen. They may therefore be depended on, as being drawn from the original sources. He has given translations of them; these he leaves to the judgment of the public.

THE Collector of Supply for the Shire of INVERNESS hereby intimates, That as the whole Cess for the current year, preceding the 29th September last is due, and that many have not yet paid their former arrears, Quotering will be ordered upon those that are due, if they do not pay their proportions at the Collector's house at Inverness, without delay.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th of November 1782, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills for the time,

The Houses, Yard, Park, and Barn, situated within the territories of the Burgh of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, which formerly belonged to the deceased James Laurie of Redcastle, and were lately possessed by Robert Rae, &c. and are now possessed by John Bogle and James Brown.

By the proof led in the process of ranking and sale, the rent is ascertained to be 9l. 13s. 4d. and the deductions 6s. 4d. 8-pence Sterling; but, by a decision of the Court of Session, Robert Rae, the former tenant, was found liable for a rent of 45l. Sterling yearly for the whole subjects, from Whitsunday 1760 to Whitsunday 1781; and these subjects are presently set for one year at the rents following, viz.

The house and yard to John Bogle, at	L. 13 0 0
And the park and barn to James Brown, at	- 5 11 0
	L. 18 11 0

And the tenants are bound to pay all public burdens and taxes.—Upset-price 300l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, articles of roup, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute-clerks of session, or in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.—John Clogston in Kirkcudbright will show the subjects, and any person who wants further information may apply to Mr Tait.

PRICES REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE

ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1782.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there is to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, alias SOUTHFELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the flock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of flock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and thire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The Lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 6000 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, flock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 2000 l. Sterling.

LOT III.

THAT INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inveresk, commonly called the Welter Fore-Brace, with the teind-sheaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inveresk, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, flock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the same is now to be exposed to sale at the reduced price of 700 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

DAMAGED FLAX AND HEMP.

TO be SOLD by roup, at the Warehouse of WILLIAM STEWART AND CO. Leith, on Saturday the 19th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon. A considerable Quantity of St. PETERSBURGH FLAX and HEMP.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN. Within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands and Estate of KERSE, in the following lots:

LOT I. The Fifty Shilling Land of KERSE, the Twenty Shilling Land of DALDAHOLM, and Thirty Acres of the Lands of LANGLANDS, all lying within the barony of Leith, and holding of the regality of Leith, and thire of Lanark, with the teinds of the said lands. On the lands of Kerse there is a neat and convenient mansion-house, pleasantly situated on the water of Nethan. There are no tacks on the lands, and the whole hold of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.—Further particulars with regard to this lot will be afterwards advertised.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of THROWBURN, lying within the parish and barony of Carnwath, and thire of Lanark. The lands on this lot hold of General Lockhart, and are presently set at a rent of 93 l. The public burdens, viz. feu, tiend, minister's stipend, and school-master's salary, amount to 3 l. 13 s. 10 d. There are a great plenty of lime and coal on these lands, but which are not wrought to any extent; for the coal there is only received 3 l. and for the privilege of some lime 1 l. separate from the above rent of 93 l.

If purchasers incline, the lands of Throwburn will be sold either altogether or in parcels. The conditions of sale, progress of writs, and a plan of the lands of Throwburn, may be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF Ayr. To be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

THE Lands of Mauchlinmains, East, West, and South Moss-gavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Holland-bush, Knowhead, and Dikefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 604l. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 235l. 14s. Sterling, 20 bulls meal, and 13 bulls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 fowles irraw.

LOT II.

The Haugh-mill, Mill-lands, and Maltures, presently let at 12l. 12s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bulls 10 s-8th pecks meal, 13 bulls 9 s-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 69l. 4s. 11d. Scots.

The lands consist only of about seven acres; but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thrilage; for, exclusive of the maltures of the thriving town of Mauchlin, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, the is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bulls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted, from favour, at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thrilage is not impaired by a sale to the strange heritors), a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT III.

The lands of Willockhill, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 31l. 14s. 1d. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 12l. Sterling.

These three lots lie in the parish of Mauchlin, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmaronock. They are all arable, and well inclosed with hedge and ditch, and the tenants pay the land-tax.

During the currency of the present leases they have been highly improved, by inclosing, subdividing, and liming, and so at the expiry will let for double rent. There is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT IV.

The Lands of Priestshiels, Stottinleugh, Graftshills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3383 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 451l. 14s. 1d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99l. 14s. 1d. 8-12ths Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them. They afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land, capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearance of lead mines in different parts of this estate, and it abounds with game.

At the last set the tenants paid no less than 246l. Sterling of grassum, so at Martinmas 1783, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasture, seal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thrilage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and, particularly, the tenant of the mill pays above 7l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The purchasers of the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be sold in *camulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

Parcel	REAL RENT.	VALUED RENT.
	Money.	Meal. Bear. Scots.
1. East, West, and South Moss-gavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands,	72 15 6	0 0 132 10 1
2. East, West, and South Moss-gavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands,	120 12 8	12 6 335 16 4
3. Holland-bush, Know-head, and Dikefield,	42 5 10	8 7 114 5 0
	235 14 0	20 13 602 11 5

The lands of Mauchlinmains, in Parcel I. will be sold in *camulo*, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot	RENT.	MEASURE.
	L. s. d.	A. R. f.
1. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Mr Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennent,	15 16 4	16 1 12
2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson,	19 15 10	21 1 0
3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton,	18 15 4	21 2 37
4. The lands possessed by John Richmond and Robert Weir,	18 8 0	17 1 10
	72 15 6	76 2 19

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot 4. will be sold in *camulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

Parcel	REAL RENT.	VALUED RENT.
	Money.	Meal. Bear. Scots.
1. Priestshiels, Stottinleugh, and Graftshills,	40 0 0	166 10 0
2. Blackside, Linburn, and Lamont-burn,	39 0 6 1/2	161 16 10
3. Harwood,	11 0 0	45 10 0
4. Muirmill and Mill-lands,	9 13 7	71 3 5
	99 14 1 1/2	443 0 3

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to sell by private bargain), persons inclined to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.